

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5673

號三十七百六十八第

日二月九日一十光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1885.

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九月十英

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

## BANKS.

## AUCTION.

## INSURANCES.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

LANE, CRAWFOORD &amp; CO'S SEED LIST 1885.

CONTAIN A DETAILED CATALOGUE OF SUTTON'S ENGLISH AND DOWEN'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

suitable for this climate.

THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

FOR SALE SUTTON'S TROPICAL GUIDE.

GARDENING AT A GLANCE.

A YEAR'S WORK IN GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE.

JOHNSTON'S GARDENERS DICTIONARY.

RANSOM'S LAWN MOWERS.

GARDEN TOOLS, all kinds.

LADIES GARDENING SETS.

THE "BEST" LAWN SCYTHES.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Hoagkong, 1st October, 1885. [126]

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,500,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS 500,000.

RESERVE STABILITY OF PROPHETIES 7,500,000.

COVER OF DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Hon. F. D. JACKSON.

Deputy Chairman—ALFRED COX, Esq.

Hon. Secretary, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq.

M. Grotz, Esq.

Hon. W. Kowalew, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

London—LONDON &amp; COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL TRADES DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted or approved Securities, and

and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

For J. H. JACKSON—Chief Manager.

Hoagkong, 24th August, 1885. [126]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 9th October, 1885, at Noon,

The Garvan Brig "P. H. STEENKEN,"

of 233 Tons Net Register, Built in 1867,

in BRAKE, COPPER FASTENED and SHEATHED with YELLOW METAL, as

she now lies in this harbour with all her

TACKLE, APPURTENANCES and IN-

VENTORY.

TERMS of Sale.—One Third of the pur-

chaser's money paid on the fall of the hammer,

the remainder upon transfer being made.

The Vessel to be Purchaser's risk immediately

after being knocked down.

A Steam Launch will leave Pedder's Wharf

at 11:45 A.M.

G. E. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1885. [126]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Com-

pany, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on

FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at the

Annual Rate of 4 Cent. Nett pre-

mium per Annum.

NORTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1885. [126]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

WINGSANG.

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for

counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery

of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on

board after the 7th instant, will be at once

landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

expense.

JARDINE, MATTHESON &amp; CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1885. [126]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

KUTSANG.

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for

counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery

of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on

board after the 7th instant, will be at once

landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

expense.

Consignees are hereby informed that all

Claims must be made immediately, as none will

be entertained after the 9th instant.

DAVID SAISON, SONS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1885. [126]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS

RISKS at 1/4 per cent. Annually, and other In-

SURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China,

and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,

and the Philippines.

J. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [126]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAN HU, Esq. YOUN CHONG PENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. Q. HOI CHUN, Esq.

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE &amp; CO., Agents, Hongkong.

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NOTICE.

THE HARDEN "STAR" HAND

GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE Undersigned, having just arrived, is

prepared to fill all Orders for the above

GRENADE. It is the Cheapest, Simplest, and

Best Known.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on

MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,

payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all

Contributors of Business, whether they are

Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [126]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation, are

prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued at current rates, payable at

current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000,

at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WIST &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [126]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and POR-

TRAITS of different sizes taken daily.

[126]

NOTICE.

A FONG, PHOTGRAPHER.

STUDIO, 10, HOUSE LANE, BEIJING NO. 10, ORIENTAL BANK.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

[126]

GODOWN AT WEST POINT.

NEW LIGHT &amp; WELL VENTILATED,

measuring 100 feet on the Plaza, deep

water, by 225 feet, and 20 feet high, with 100

feet Frontage on Middle Street.

Apply to SHARP &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1885. [126]

NOTICE.

S. H. VITIA, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1885. [126]

TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH STANDARD QUALITY

THAT OUR WELL KNOWN FOUR STAR COGNAC

HAS FOR MANY YEARS BEEN CELEBRATED FOR

THEIR FRIENDS IN HONGKONG, Owing TO THE

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REFINEMENT.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

STANDARD FOUR STAR COGNAC IS

NOW BEING MADE BY OUR OWN DISTILLERY.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE

STANDARD FOUR STAR COGNAC IS

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
NEW  
VEGETABLE SEEDS  
AND  
FLOWER SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Both are of the best varieties and the kinds that do best in China. They are shipped in a manner that ensures their preservation in transit and in three separate parcels. Thus every possible precaution is taken to avoid disapproving Purchasers.

## CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL FLORISTS' SEEDS  
in separate named Varieties.

PANSY, CARNATIONS, PHLOX, PETU-  
NIA, VERBENA, PORTULACA.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individual by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.  
On the 5th instant, at Altenburg, Mrs. Richard von Gericke.

1886

The Daily Press.

## HONGKONG, OCTOBER 9TH, 1886.

The practice inaugurated by Sir George Bowen of opening the annual session of the Legislative Council with a formal written speech, reviewing the position of the colony and indicating the legislation it was intended to introduce, is one that possesses great advantages. The speech necessitates an address in reply, and thus an interchange of views between the Governor and the representatives of the public is established, not on isolated questions merely, but on the general policy of the Government. Should that policy be objected to, the unofficial members have an opportunity of directly challenging it, which they have never, under previous Governors, possessed. It has always been competent to a member to raise a debate on any particular point by proposing a resolution, but in that case the discussion necessarily confined strictly to the question at issue. The introduction of the Estimates also affords members the opportunity of discussing items of expenditure. The Governor's opening speech, however, lays open to debate the whole policy of the Government. In Wednesday's speech we find the financial position of the colony dealt with, including the proposed Loan and the Spirit Farm; the important question of the formation of a municipality, on which the Governor pronounces an adverse opinion; the defences of the colony; telegraphic communication between Hongkong and Singapore; various Bills which it is proposed to introduce; the action of the Government in the crisis of the Franco-Chinese hostilities; and the opening up of South-Western China to trade. The address in reply expresses a general concurrence with the views of the Governor and especially conveys the thanks of the Council—we may say of the public—for the constant exertions of His Excellency to secure the defence of this port and to encourage the establishment of a local Board of Trade.

There are some captions critics who are inclined to sneer at the introduction of a certain amount of pomp and formality in connection with the proceedings of our local legislature. Before the advent of Sir George Bowen the Legislative Council conducted its business much in the same form as a Vestry, a Board of Guardians, or a Local Board would do. We think there are good reasons why the dignity of the Council should be marked by a moderate amount of outward ceremonial. With the present generation, who have not been accustomed to it, no doubt this may occasionally give rise to a smile, but in future, when the sense of newness has worn off, its importance will be recognised and appreciated. Just as the impressions produced by a man or woman are dependent to some extent on their dress—which, moreover, often affords a very fair index to their character—the impression produced by a Government is influenced by the forms observed in connection with Governmental proceedings. Especially is this the case amongst an Asiatic population, who are accustomed to an ornate ceremonial in connection with the public acts of the sovereign or his vicereys in their own land. In adopting a model for its form of procedure, therefore, our local legislature is well advised in looking to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain rather than to the Local Board of St. Albans. The same model is adopted in other Colonies; in those possessing representative government there is invariably a speech by the Governor and an address in reply at the opening of the legislative session, and the same rule prevails in some, though not in all, Crown Colonies. From a historical point of view such speeches are most valuable. In Ceylon the Governor's address and the replies thereto for the last fifty years have been collected and published in book form, and would furnish an admirable basis for the work of any historiographer who might wish to write an account of that island. So much for the Governor's speech.

The address in reply is a matter of less moment; it would assume a position of genuine importance only in cases where the policy of the Government was called in question, and then the record of the debate would be of much more value than the reply itself. But at any time the reply possesses some value, as an index to the agreement or disagreement existing between the Governor and the Council. An idea has been industriously circulated that in Hongkong the address in reply is a mere form possessing no weight. This is not complimentary to the Council, especially to the unofficial members of it, for every one

who votes for the address is absolutely bound by its contents. It is true the address is prepared and printed before the meeting of Council at which the speech to which it is a reply is held. This, however, does not prevent its discussion or amendment. The same course is followed in the Imperial Parliament, and in that body it is frequently in the debate on the address that opposite parties measure their full strength. When the Queen's speech has been delivered, either by Her Majesty in person, or by Commission, the House of Lords is adjourned during pleasure, but the House of Commons re-assembles the same afternoon, when Her Majesty's speech is read by the Speaker, who states that for greater accuracy he has obtained a copy. The proceedings on the address are thus described in "May in Parliament":—

"When the royal speech has been read, an address in each house is selected by the Administration for moving and seconding the address; and they appear in their places in uniform or full dress, for that purpose. The address is then read, and the Queen's speech is added to the Queen's speech. Amendments may be made to any paragraph of the proposed address, in the same form as amendments to other questions; and any amendment may be moved. No amendment can be made to the speech of a select committee appointed to 'prepare' or 'draw up' an address. When the address, as drawn up by the committee, is agreed to, it is referred to him, in order to be presented to Her Majesty. The draft address is prepared in advance by the Committee, and a second time (at length) upon question. Amendments may be proposed to any paragraph, either when the clock has rung each half hour, or when the address is being moved. But no amendment can be proposed to the address, after the question has been put for agreeing with the committee in the address. After the address is agreed to, it is referred to him, in order to be presented to Her Majesty."

The draft address is prepared in advance by the Administration, which also prepares the Queen's speech, and after it has been reported by the Committee it is for the House to deal with as they think proper. In Hongkong the address is prepared by the official members, and as a matter of convenience it is, we believe, submitted to the unofficial members before the formal meeting of the Council. It is, of course, necessary to submit it to the two members who are requested to move and second it, and there can be no objection to its being communicated to the others in order that they may be prepared to take part in the debate on it should they so wish. This, however, is a mere matter of detail. The broad fact remains that when the address is formally brought before the Council each member is in the full possession of his right of individual action, and if any unofficial member objects either to the spirit of the address or to particular statements contained in it he fails in his duty to the public whom he represents if instead of openly expressing those objections and taking the sense of the Council thereon he quietly acquiesces in what he regards as misstatements. It is open to him to move any amendments he may think desirable, and, if it be necessary, to move the adjournment of the Council in order to afford time for their full discussion. The adoption of the address is not a mere item in the ceremony; it is a solemn act which each member is bound to join in or oppose according to the dictates of his own conscience.

In taking the line he did in moving the address on Wednesday, the Hon. P. Ryrie, we think, was hardly loyal to the Governor or to the public, nor yet to himself. One of the hon. member's characteristics has hitherto been, that whether the view he took on any question were right or wrong, he always said outright what he meant. On Wednesday, he tried, or seemed to try, to blot hot and cold, to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. Either he approved of the address he did not. If he did not, then his duty was to vote against it. If he approved of it, as it must be assumed he did since he moved it, how comes it that his speech reads like an attempt to negative the statements contained in the address? The address expresses the opinion that it would be practically impossible, under the circumstances of this colony, to create here an elective Municipal Council, in which an alien element would be predominant? In moving the adoption of this Mr. RYRIE says:—"As regards a Municipal Council, the Governor has expressed the opinion that an elective Council would be impossible the efforts to form it have this week hung me up in the court, and I am coming forward the unfortunate to the expense of paying the fare of those from England, to lose them as soon as they become experienced members of the force. One of the local papers suggests that discontent with the pay is only a protest, and not the real cause of the new dissatisfaction. This position of a policeman in Shanghai differs widely from that of a policeman in London, or indeed from that of a policeman in India. He is not obliged to patrol streets and markets, and doing what he can to regulate the traffic. In London, on the other hand, it is calculated that there are fully ten thousand policemen in the force, but it takes with one or two dresses from the force. What are the merits of their quarrel with the authorities we are unable to say; but it is a question regarding pay and allowances, and cannot be attributed to a hasty policy on the part of Sir George, after giving scope to the expense of paying the fare of those from England, to lose them as soon as they become experienced members of the force. One of the local papers suggests that discontent with the pay is only a protest, and not the real cause of the new dissatisfaction. This position of a policeman in Shanghai differs widely from that of a policeman in London, or indeed from that of a policeman in India. He is not obliged to patrol streets and markets, and doing what he can to regulate the traffic. In London, on the other hand, it is calculated that there are fully ten thousand policemen in the force, but it takes with one or two dresses from the force. 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the systems of glass manufacture there. I know that because in the glass trade only people in the trade are admitted, and I was only allowed to do this upon letters of introduction.

Mr. Wotton.—As to this meeting, do you say that what has been written down by Mr. Shawan and what the other gentlemen have stated, have all a lie about them?

Mr. Huntington.—You are putting it too broad. It gives a strong impression, but it is true, but I never said I must have full swing the word I used was confid. The note I have were made outside the meeting, and I made them because I thought they might perhaps be wanted afterwards. I had taken notes months before of conversations I had had with Mr. Holmes, usually in the course of conversation in my pocket book. Mr. Huntington asked me for certain information to be forwarded by the mail. I could not furnish it for that mail, and I never furnished it. He never said pointedly that he must have it, he only asked casually—“you might let me have it.” When Mr. Huntington asked me the second time I used the expression that I would not scatter my brains over paper for anybody. He was trying to get me to say that I was not on the board, and I said it quietly—you cannot expect me to put my brains upon paper.” Mr. Huntington had a quiet way when he wanted to whittle anything out; he did not get it, however. Mr. Huntington did not directly inform me he wanted foreign workmen there. He gave me no order. The digest he asked for included information on foreign workmen, had engaged workmen in the U.S. I do not recall any order that I was treated with such indifference. A clerk was sent down there who said he was independent of me, and only obeyed the orders of Messrs. Russell & Co. He was engaged, and also a black watchman, and I never even knew what their wages were. I think Mr. Huntington ought to have sent the clerk with me with a letter of instruction to him. I always kept the European watchman in the interests of the Company, and I can prove it was in their interests. I consider I had a perfect right to look after the work of Danby and Leigh, as according to my agreement I was engaged to superintend the erection of the buildings. I had some words with Mr. Danby on the ground, but he did not order me to go away, and I did not go. I spoke to him about the work, and he told me to go on, and he told me to mind my own business, and I showed him it was my business. We had a very strong conversation, and I think I put the best of it. I think it was my duty to see that my employees had value for their money. I had no grudge against Danby and Leigh, and I was friendly with them when I met them outside, and I only said I did not understand their work, and I am sure they were incompetent to perform their duties there. That is proved by the work they allowed to go on, and the condition of the works now. I never said I would smash the Company up. I said they would do so; I am positive I said “they,” I don’t think Morrison was present when I said it.

Mr. Wotton.—Do you consider that a proper thing to say to a man who was below you in the world?

Mr. Huntington.—I consider he was above me; I don’t know how else you could take it when he was quite independent of me. When the building was first in course of erection I was down there every day, but when the place got up and was only waiting to dry for me to get the machinery in, it was not necessary, and I went two or three or four times a week—an hour to six hours a day. It was the same at the meeting I swear I did not say the exact words imputed to me; they do not correctly state my meaning. I was not going up another company or anything of the kind, and what Mr. Ingram said as to that is false. I wanted to build a furnace for some experiments, and the bricks are there now. It was nothing derogatory to the Company, but for their benefit. I was not in the office, and Mr. Holmes’ presence at the meeting but the whole and half of it, he wanted him as I had some distrust of the Committee. It would have been more fair and more English if they had allowed it, and if they had I don’t think either of us would have been before this court.

Re-examined by Mr. Holmes.—Before giving the information as to the man to be engaged, I was asked whether the matter brought before the Consulting Committee deserved as it was weighty matter to go to. I was refused to give the information, and that was the reason why I delayed doing so. The Company wrote with regard to my report of facts from the works that it was not satisfied that the present (Chinese) watchman was doing his duty properly. I might engage another watchman. I took that to mean that the Company was doing anything I thought proper. I fully believed that the watchman was responsible for the erection of the works. I was doing my duty, and I did the best I could for the Company. I was always at the works whenever there was anything to need my presence, and the General Managers have never complained of any want of my attendance there until now. I always did the best for the Company.

By His Lordship—I considered that under no consideration was it for me to engage all the men employed in the works subject to Russell & Co. I think I should have fixed my staff, and engaged them that is the rule. As I consider that when I was in charge of the works and all in working order, it was for me to have written to my men and engaged them subject to Russell & Co. I would have written to their private abodes, but as Russell & Co. could not have had the writer, with whom I would have said a man may want what I should have given him, the writer, with whom I would have fixed their works.

His Lordship.—Now, was that not exactly what Mr. Huntington asked you for?

Witness.—No, I do not consider so, my Lord.

Mr. Wotton for particulars for engaging this workman affixed a copy of that you write this letter to the Consulting Committee?

—Oh no, my Lord.

Did you not consider they were a kind of Board of Appeal?—I looked to them as such, and a body to consult on all matters beyond my duties.

You see the General Managers have absolute power and control over the whole of the works, and are only answerable to the Consulting Committee. It would have been as well if you had been acquainted with your duties first. You seem to have thought those who were in full control of the business were only those to advise. You say you thought Mr. Huntington was trying to get something out of you more than he was entitled to know, so you think he was acting dishonestly towards you?—I do not know what was passing in his mind when he made his statement.

Under no circumstances I was not bound to make plans, and had I known that Messrs. Danby and Leigh were going to have my plans handed to them to copy, and that they would later have been appointed arbitrators in charge of the whole affair, I would not have given them.

I thought I should have been paid for the plan, and I asked for him time after time. Mr. Ingram, when he was writing to me, said he was, and he often told me he regretted that he ever put his hand to paper. I did state at the meeting of the Consulting Committee that they were being robbed, and when they asked me who was robbing them, I refused to give the name, as I could see they were unkindly to me. I do not think that Russell & Co. were particularly treated me with contempt but I think they were.

His Lordship.—Did it not strike you, Russell & Co. might think that you were wrong and Danby and Leigh right? Do you not think you had no right to think that you had been engaged for your duty, and had no right to expect anything more? They were rather disposed to trust to Danby and Leigh than to you, and you were disposed to resent that. It never occurred to you that Danby and Leigh might be right and you wrong? You see Mr. Ingram did not agree with you about the wall; he says it would have been built in the middle of the rain.

Mr. Huntington.—People will differ in opinion, but I thought this was not a good place, as near the foundations, and the wall did fall.

Mr. Holmes said one witness had mentioned Mr. Bowler as being present when Mr. Gritton wanted a furnace built.

His Lordship said that what was said to have taken place in the presence of Mr. Bowler was of course fully justified under the agreement.

Mr. Holmes said that was so he would not call Mr. Bowler. That was the only other witness he had proposed to call. He then addressed the court for the plaintiff, whose claim, he said, amounted to \$1,023.60, and nearly all the items were admitted in the statement of account

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT AFFIX TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Rosetta (str.)	G. W. Brady	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	William		Hongkong	Adamson & Co.	On 15th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Glenourie (str.)	Norman	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 15th inst., at 15th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Ducalion (str.)	Parry	Hongkong	Bentley & Swire	To-morrow.
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Papa	Horne	Hongkong	Carvalho & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Diamond (str.)	Vagner	Hongkong	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MAESILLEES VIA SAIGON, &c.	Samuel D. Carlson	Freeman	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Naupatoa	Lovitt	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Benjamin Sowall	S. R. Ulmer	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Reporter	Bayley	Hongkong	Tustain & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	City of New York (str.)		Hongkong	X. M. & S. Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Hemera (str.)	Child	Hongkong	Goodwin & Co.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Wingsang (str.)	d'A. de St. Croix	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SACCATTA VIA STRAITS	T. S. Gardner	Nansen	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS		Healey	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
KORE AND YOKOHAMA	Benharig (str.)	Clark	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	Hylaspe (str.)	Scriver	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Kutsang (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Day	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Lbertos (str.)	Scale	Hongkong	Day	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	H. C. Chum Kiao (str.)	Leighwood	Hongkong	Day	To-day, at 2 P.M.
MANILLA VIA AMOY	Douglas (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Day	To-day, at 3 A.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK			Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 13th inst., Daylight.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched from San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct., to Japan, the United States and Europe.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer "Saghalien," with the next outward French mail, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 8th, and may be expected here on or about the 13th instant.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer "City of Peking," with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 13th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 18th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Union Line steamer "Victoria" left Singapore on the 4th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 10th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Lauretta" left Singapore on the 5th, and is due here on the 11th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer "Atalanta" left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th, and is due here on the 12th inst.

The steamer "Chippase Castle" left Singapore on the 7th, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th instant.

The E. & A. steamer "Guthrie" left Sydney on the 1st, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

## POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board Ship at this Post, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though mentioned in the address) where there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected.

WHEN CORRESPONDENCE has been inclosed or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to \_\_\_\_\_, or Received at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of having trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

The Postal Guide for 1885, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 393 large edition, p. 657 small edition. This is the only authorized complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper, the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later time than that given below:

A. MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Par C. G. Chom Kao, to-day, the 9th inst., at 7.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Par Hydespe, to-day, the 9th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Par Julieta, to-day, the 9th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Batavia.—Par Katsang, to-day, the 9th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

The Confects and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1885.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSSELLS, GIBRALTAR, AND LONDON, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, TRIESTE;

Captain Scrivener, will leave for the above place at 10 A.M. To-DAY, against the 8th instant.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1885.

## EXHANGES.

## THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## (Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.)

THE British Steamship.

## "HAMPSHIRE."

Captain Child, will be despatched above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1885.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship.

## "DEUCALION."

Captain Purdy, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1885.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship.

## "LAURETTE."

Captain Seale, will be despatched as above TO-TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1885.

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE VIA FOOCHEW.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, & PERTH.)

## EXTRACT.

MY WIFE AND CHILD.

This poem was written by Henry Robert Jackson, the zealous appointed Minister to Mexico, during the Mexican campaign, in which he took part. It was written in 1863, when he was sent to Mexico with a billion by some chance it got into the current of the southern press, and was attributed to Stonewall Jackson, affording a striking instance of the mania shown in those days to give a compliment to a favorite personage.

The tattoo hosts; the lights are gone;

The camp around in slumber lies;

The night with solemn pace moves on;

The shadows thick'n o'er the skies;

But sleep my weary eyes have flown;

And rest, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh, dear one!

Whose love mine early life bled;

Of thee and him—our baby son—

Who slumbers on thy gentle breast.

God of the tender, frail and lone,

Oh, guard that little sleeper's rest!

And hover, gently hover near.

To her whose watchful eye is wed;

The mother, wife—the doubly dear,

In whose young heart have freshly met

Two streams of love, so deep and clear.

And cheer her drooping spirit yet!

Now, as she kneels before thy throne,

Oh, teach her, Euler of the ages!

That while by thy balest alone

Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise;

No tear is wept to the unknown,

Nor hair is lost, nor sorrow dies;

Then that can stay the ruthless hand

Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;

The battle's lost, the soldier slain;

Then bring the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone,

Her tearless cheek is singly pressed,

May haply visions beam upon;

The brightening currents of her breast;

Nor frowning look, nor angry frown—

Disturb the Sabbath of her rest!

Whatever fate those forms may throw,

Loved with a passion almost wild

By day, by night—in joy or woe—

By fears oppressed or hopes delirious;

From every danger, every foe,

O God! protect my wife and child!

MACREADY IN "HAMLET."

When Macready played "Hamlet" for

the last time the curtain had fallen and the

great actor was sadly thinking that the part

he loved so much would never be his again.

And as he took off his velvet mantle and

laid it aside, he muttered almost unconsciously

the words of Horatio, "Good night, sweet

Prince," thus turning to his friend, "Ah!"

said he, "I am just beginning to realize the

sweetness, the tenderness, the gentleness of

this dear Hamlet!" Believe me, the true

artist never lingers fondly upon what he has

done. He is ever thinking of what remains

undone; ever striving toward an ideal it may

never be his fortune to attain.—"The Art of

Acting," by Henry Irving.

THE DANCE AT MEGARA.

Three hours and half from Athens

brought us to Megara. Ten years ago it

was a hard day's ride across rugged mountain paths, and dangerous, from brigands.

A year hence it will be a short hour by train.

Megara seemed like a city of the dead as we approached, scattered over two rounded hills,

mostly made of mud. Only one smart palli-

car (bare mud), in snow-white fusilade, i

was left at the Khami where we stopped,

to assist us in depositing our goods. Some

rocks rose on a gentle eminence hard by,

commanding from above an excellent view of

the dancing. Here busy stall-keepers sold

refreshments—resinated wine, Turkish deli-

ght, and kououri, round rings covered with

sesame seed, a delicacy never absent from a

Greek fest; for these rings are vaguely sup-

posed to represent serpents, and hence

emblematic of sterility and general pros-

perity. The costumes were so intensely

brilliant they riveted our attention at first

far more than the dancing. The women with

few exceptions, all wore light gauze veils,

hanging down their backs, terminating with

gold fringe, and occasionally covered with

tulip flowers; under these veils a yellow

kerchief was worn. Their heads and fore-

heads were masses of gold, or silver,

tightly fitting like a coat of mail. These are

their riches and their pride, their recognised

dower, never to be parted with. Their necks,

too, in many cases, were bound round with

rows of coins. Their velvet jackets were of

many colours—some green, some red, some

crimson, some black, all elaborately decorated

with golden patterns, and a bold gold

encrusted their waist, and a sober black and

brown skirt was covered in front by a coloured

embroidered apron. They had a white skirt

beneath, and many of them danced in

elegantly embroidered shoes. A handsome young

pallid began. He snapped his fingers in

the air by way of challenge; his face was

set; his muscles were swelled with excite-

ment. He seemed as if he were going to

lead his comrades to a battle, not to a dance.

He sprang aloft; he dived down again; he

gravelled on the ground in sinuous figures,

always supported by the man next to him;

and then he threw himself backwards, and

leapt up again in the air, shouting an exult-

ant battle cry; finally he turned a somersault

in the air, with the pectorals of his fusilade

flying wildly over his body. His paroxysm

was over. They all paused whilst he shook

the perspiration from his brow, and he took

a less conspicuous place in the dance. Then

we passed on to the women dancing alone.

At one time they moved slowly from side to

side, scarcely raising their feet, and then

they increased their steps at a rapid pace,

advancing, retiring, forwards, and sideways,

with long ungainly strides. But the whole

was made graceful and harmonious by their

songs, which they never ceased to sing. At

one time it was a sweet soft melody, with

words like these: "I will go and gather

roses; in my garden are beautiful roses, but

the girls have taken my roses, as

the girls have plundered my flowers." At an-

other time, to strike, they sang stirring

songs of war and death.—"Eardard Ro!

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

From 1st November.

THE GROUND FLOOR, No. 22, ELGIN

BREEZE, with COOK-HOUSE, BATH

ROOM, &amp;c., suitable for a family. Rent \$20.

With Furniture \$30.

Apply to THEOBALD J. COLLACO,

22, Elgin Street.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1885. [1616]

TO BE LET.

THE NEW BUNGALOW now in course

of Building, immediately behind the

"CHINELONG" &amp; "LITTLE HOUSE"

ROOMS, GARDEN, TENNIS LAWN,

Splen-didly. Will be ready for occupation

about 1st January. Price.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1885. [1795]

TO BE LET.

THE NEWLY BUILT BUNGALOW

"Kempa," on Bonham Road, above

Westown Villas; Five Good Rooms, Out-

Officers and Small Garden.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1885. [1608]

TO BE LET.

HOUSE in ELGIN STREET with 6

ROOMS and OUT-HOUSES.

GODOWNS EASTWARD, Water Frontage.

GOODS received on STORAGE at Moderate

Rates.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1885. [1446]

TO BE LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, PRAYA

EST., NO. 12, Immediate Possession.

Apply to MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1885. [867]

TO LET.

HONGKONG WHALE &amp; GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate

Rates; in First-class Godowns.

Apply to LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1885. [1031]

TO LET.

WESTERN HALF of "MARINE

HOUSE," SHOP or OFFICE and

GODOWNS.

Apply to BELLIOS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1885. [1717]

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late HOTEL DE

L'UNIVERS) Single Rooms or Suites of

Apartments.

No. 4, OLD BAILY STREET.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SCNS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1885. [31]

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1885. [32]

TO LET.

BELVUE, Kowloon, with GARDEN and

TENNIS COURTS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON.

13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [1537]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE

RICHMOND TERRACE.

Apply to J. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong,